Nearly 40% of US children¹ and two-thirds of adults² have been exposed to at least one Adverse Childhood Experience—such as physical or emotional neglect or abuse, living with someone with a drug, alcohol or serious mental health problem, the death of a parent and being exposed to violence or discrimination in the home or community. Approximately 1 in 5 children have 2+ ACEs where large impacts are seen.

Breakthrough neurobiological sciences explain mechanisms linking ACEs exposure levels to markedly higher rates of chronic physical illnesses, mental, emotional and behavioral health problems and lowered quality of life and life expectancy.³ Methods to prevent and heal the legacy of the trauma from ACEs are available.

Policy shifts are needed to align with science and what is possible.

Prevalence of adults with ACEs²
- 61.5% of adults across 23 states with data had 1+ ACEs
- 24.6% were estimated to have had 3 or more ACEs

Estimates are based on 2011-2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data across 23 states that collected ACEs data.³

Table 2: Odds of key ADULT health problems for adults with 1, 2, 3 or 4+ ACEs compared to adults with no ACEs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key adult outcomes</th>
<th>No ACEs</th>
<th>1 ACE</th>
<th>2 ACEs</th>
<th>3 ACEs</th>
<th>4 ACEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide attempts</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>180%</td>
<td>300%</td>
<td>660%</td>
<td>1220%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injected drugs</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>130%</td>
<td>380%</td>
<td>710%</td>
<td>1003%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider self an alcoholic</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>200%</td>
<td>400%</td>
<td>490%</td>
<td>740%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent depression</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>150%</td>
<td>240%</td>
<td>160%</td>
<td>460%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung disease</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>160%</td>
<td>160%</td>
<td>220%</td>
<td>390%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE: Based on research from the CDC-Kaiser ACEs Study**

- Children with multiple ACEs whose families have greater resilience and parent-child connections have nearly 400% times greater odds of flourishing. We can promote health and healing even as we work to prevent ACEs.⁵
- Children with ACEs are more likely to have a chronic condition, have chronic mental, emotional or behavioral problem and either bully or be bullied.
- Children with ACEs are less likely to have mothers who are in very good or excellent physical and mental health and are less likely to engage in school or live in families that feel hopeful during difficult times.

Key References:
5. Note: The "economic hardship" ACEs item changed in 2016 leading to fewer children being identified with ACEs compared to prior years.

About this FACT SHEET
All findings reported here are based on analysis of data from the 2018-2019 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH) and most recent data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). For questions email info@cahmi.org.